

MY SWEETHEART.

Her height? Perhaps you'd deem her tall—
To be exact, just five feet seven;
Her arching feet are not too small;
Her gleaming eyes are bits of Heaven.
Her hands are large, yet not too wee—
I could not fancy smaller fingers;
Her hands are all that hands should be,
And own a touch her oval cheeks.
The nose that lights her oval cheeks
Recalls the pink that tints a cherry;
Upon her chin a dimple speaks
A disposition blithe and merry.
Her laughter ripples like a brook;
Its sound a heart of stone would soften;
Though sweetest smiles in every look,
Her laugh is never loud nor often.
Though golden locks have won renown
With herds, I never heard her raving;
The girl I love hath locks of brown,
Not tightly curled, but gently waving.
Her mouth? Perhaps you'd term it large—
Is firmly molded, full and curving;
Her quiet lips are Cupid's charge,
But in the cause of truth unwavering.
Though little of her neck is seen,
That little is both smooth and slightly
And fair as marble in its sheen.
Above her bodice gleaming white,
Her nose is just the proper size,
Without a trace of upward turning,
Her shell-like ears are wee and wise,
The tongue of scandal ever spurning.
In myth and we her voice is low,
Her calm demeanor never flustered;
Her every accent seems to go
Straight to one's heart as soon as uttered.
She never coquettes as others do;
Her tender heart would never let her
Where does she dwell? I would I knew!
As yet, alas! I've never met her.
—Samuel M. Peck, in N. Y. Times-Democrat.



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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

"Then we have no time to lose," said the woman, calmly. "These people are all friends. You are to change your garments immediately. My servant will help you. Explanations and further directions must wait."

She called the negro servant and said to him: "Now, then, Fan, be as quick as you can. We are fifteen minutes late."

"This way, professah," said the servant, with a grin, as he pointed to the old mill.

Laport, without further words, made a bow and followed the negro into the dilapidated structure. Here, in one of the recesses where there remained a clear space and a flooring, there was a hamper such as is used at picnics. There were one or two plates and a napkin conspicuous on its strapped lid. The negro brushed them away and hurriedly tore open the basket. It was packed tightly and carefully with a complete outfit of clothes, which the man lifted out and spread in a pile upon a clean newspaper. Laport was watching him with curious interest.

"Excuse me, sah," said the servant, "you ain't got no time. You got to get dem duds off lively. I see you—dress you. Take 'em off—take 'em off—I've got to put 'em in dis yere wicker works."

Thus recalled to the urgency of the moment Laport began at once to divest himself of the disguise he wore. As fast as he relieved himself of his clothing, the negro placed it in the hamper, and when it was full he excused himself and carried it away.

He was not gone more than five minutes, and when he came back he was empty handed. What he did with it Laport never knew. But even then he had an instinctive feeling that its complete destruction or effectual hiding had been provided for.

Fan then proceeded to dress him in the most expeditious, but the same time the most scrupulous, manner. In spite of the nervous anxiety of Laport, he could not help wondering at the systematic provision that had been made for a thorough and complete change of appearance. The linen, cuffs, collar, studs, sleeve buttons, finger ring, watch chain, had not been forgotten. He was quickly dressed in a handsome suit of gray tweed, an immaculate vest and a fine soft black hat with a broad brim. He was shaved with marvelous dexterity, fitted with a flowing gray wig and gold glasses, a pair of silk stockings and riding boots with spurs, a field glass thrown over his shoulder and rouge given to his face; and when Fan held up a little mirror before his eyes, Laport saw himself transformed into a comfortable well-to-do governor with a florid face that indicated good living.

"Excuse me, sah," said Fan, as he admired his work. "You'll hav' to sojer up; jess frow out your bress and put yer shoulders back. Yer got a bad sag in yer backbone. Der duds ain't made for it. Jess one more pint—good nuff, if yer can hold him dar."

Fan ran his eye over the details and looked at a little watch that he carried in his vest pocket. Laport saw that it was exactly like the one Kent had given him and that the woman had exhibited while he was on the millstone. Indeed, it reminded the servant to replace in Laport's vest pocket the timepiece that Kent had given him. He did this with the remark: "Dat's de general's time. Tother one's for to make a gallus show."

A moment later he had gathered up all the evidences of his work and summoned the lady who appeared to be his mistress. She came in flushed, as if she had been riding, looked at Laport critically and said:

"You are Dr. Samuel Franklin, of Cincinnati, and I am your daughter. You are to assume, to the best of your ability, the manner of a rather pompous but kind-hearted parent. You can scold me for my extravagance a little if you like. You are to carry this roll of bills and when called upon pay our expenses. You are also to take this little checkbook and draw your check as I direct. Further directions I can give you as we journey. The horses are at the door."

Five minutes later Laport was on the back of a handsome horse, riding by the side of a jaunty and spirited companion. Immediately behind them rode three others, who made up the

group. The way for some distance was across fields, but presently they came into one of those grass-grown lanes that divide farms, and a little later struck a common country highway running southwest. Not a word was spoken by Laport's companion for a mile or two except an occasional direction as to speed. But after an hour's ride they came to a group of houses, when she said: "It is necessary that we show ourselves here. You are to preserve the air of the father of the family—that is all."

At the largest of the houses the party drew up and asked for a drink of water of a man at the door. While it was being served Laport remained in the road—the rest drew up chattering at the door and managed adroitly to tell the man how they had been disappointed in their ride and were hurrying back to Shirleyville. Some questions were also asked about better roads; and then, with flippant jests, some coin was flung to the man and they started off again. It was now half-past three o'clock and a ride of half an hour brought them to an interesting and evidently not much traveled road. "We turn south," said Laport's companion. "The rest go on to Shirleyville. Do you understand? There is no telegraph on our route."

The moment they were in the new road she said: "I shall have to ask you to make the best time you can for the next five miles, until we come to another highway. Your horse has a good gait—let him have his head."

She then struck her animal and Laport followed her. The pace was a painful one, for he no longer had the suppleness of youth. But determination supplied him with endurance, and they rode at a rapid pace through an uninhabited tract, and he was much relieved when they turned once more into a well-traveled road that ran in a westerly direction, and his companion said: "You can take it easy now. We'll walk our horses here and let them dry. We are safe. If you are pursued the scent will lead to Shirleyville."

She drew up by his side as she spoke. "I can now tell you," she said, "what your route will be. We shall stop for the night at a hotel in Charlotte. It is ten miles farther on. You will pay our bill in the morning with a check

your intention. Society took from the world a genius and looked him up. You are at present, and so long as you stay here, beyond the reach of society. I do not intend to interfere with your liberty. I shall make you a business proposition. If it does not meet with your approbation you can depart. I will not betray you. If it does you can work for me a year, save a handsome competence and spend the remainder of your days in some safe place comfortably. You are not eating."

"Pardon me," said Laport. "I will drink this coffee and listen to you. I have no appetite."

"Perhaps a drop of stimulant?"

"No," said Laport. "My curiosity to hear what you have to say is too great to permit me to eat. Proceed."

"There are two orders of men, Mr. Laport," said Kent. "One order deals with ideas, the other with events. They are incompatible, but supplementary. The greatest achievements

which the landlord will cash because I have already cashed the two which Mr. Kent got you to sign, and the landlord knows they are good. There is a branch railroad running from Charlotte to Penkanky—thirty miles west. We shall succeed in the morning in getting off with our horses on a trip to the Penkanky glen. The horses will go on to Brankendorf, where they will be taken care of, they having been obtained there. At the Penkanky house we give out that we are going to stop with a friend in town and leave the hotel in the evening. You will then have to walk three miles to reach a trunk line railroad. If we catch an express train we shall most likely be in Wheeling just six hours ahead of a dispatch."

"But if we do not?" asked Laport with considerably more curiosity than apprehension.

"In that case we shall have to depend on the discrepancy between the description and the appearance. The probability is that the pursuit will be thrown off at Shirleyville. There is no means of knowing that we left the party until the pursuers reach the party. They will then have to retrace their steps. The landlord at Charlotte will tell them that he has been receiving your checks before the date of the escape, and saw you sign one with his own eyes. It will take some time afterward to ascertain that we are not in Penkanky yet. If, however, the telegraph is used without waiting to ascertain that fact the detective will board the train when we pull into Wheeling."

"Are you prepared for that?"

"Yes. You change your disguise before taking that train."

"Ah," said Laport, with relief.

"And you go on alone," added the woman.

"Yes?" said Laport, inquiringly.

"You reach Cincinnati and go to the Columbia hotel, an obscure place. You will look on the register for Bernard Biddle. He's your old friend. He will get you over into Kentucky that night. On Friday morning at ten o'clock you will be at the rendezvous appointed by Mr. Kent. I will myself join you three days later. Once at that point you are absolutely safe from pursuit."

Laport looked at her. "I do not quite see how that can be," he said.

"You will see clearly enough when you arrive there," replied his companion.

CHAPTER V.

On Friday morning a tired and dusty traveler in a miserable Tennessee wagon was driven up to the rugged acclivity in Henderson county now known as Fort Surges. It was then a wild, overgrown region and all the traveler and the negro who drove him could see sticking out of the brush half a mile up the rocks was the unpeeled roof of a small frame house. The traveler got out, stamped his feet as if he was cramped by long riding, gave the negro a two-dollar bill and began climbing the rocky bank.

It was Laport.

He sat down on the doorstep of the house somewhat winded by the climb and looked about him. The prospect to the east and north was open revealing what appeared to be a desolate wilderness of rocks and forests, with here and there the blue peaks of the distant mountains showing between. While he sat there, the door opened; a man whom he did not recognize appeared and spoke to him familiarly.

"Come inside, professor—you can rest yourself much better indoors."

He looked at the speaker. It was Kent, but save for something in the tone of his voice, Laport did not know him. He appeared broader and heavier and older.

He considerably assisted Laport to rise, saying: "I've been waiting breakfast for you. You may dismiss further anxiety. Your troubles are ended. You must be hungry after your long ride."

Once inside the house, a well-spread table presented itself and the men sat down.

"Let us," said Kent, "avoid the usual formalities. Explanations will prepare the way to rest. You are naturally amazed at what has taken place and anxious to know the motives of my action. I will proceed at once to relieve your mind and replenish your system. Let me advise you to drink coffee—it is a necessary prophylactic in this place."

He called to a servant who came in from the one other apartment and brought the meal. Laport looked on with expectancy and was silent, while Kent both ate and talked.

"You have been most cruelly wronged," he said. "You are not guilty of murder, for that was not

chimerical, let me remind you that the details of your rescue ought to convince you that I am a man of method, accustomed to deal with facts and adjust myself to circumstances. You are under some obligations to me. I propose to avail myself of those obligations in only one way—it is by making a confidant of you and depending upon your sense of loyalty, no matter what arrangement we effect. The pledge is implied. I have to put myself in your hands to a certain extent. You are a free man. You are not directly or indirectly to betray my confidence, even if you do not stay with me. That, I merely say, is understood."

Laport bowed his head in acquiescence.

Kent smiled. "It is hardly necessary for me to say to you that I would not have this confidence in your sense of loyalty if I had not acquainted myself with your character and I hardly would have taken the extraordinary means to secure your services if I had not believed I could depend upon you. Verbal pledges are unnecessary, my dear sir."

"In carrying out the vast projects which I have in my mind for the rectification of some of the evils of society, I shall necessarily come in collision with society and it was necessary first of all to find a secure place safe from interruption, impregnable and unknown to the world, where I could carry on the extensive organizing scheme. That place is under your feet."

"I do not understand you," said Laport, looking curiously about him.

"Under this floor," continued Kent, "is the entrance to the largest cave that has probably ever been explored by man. I discovered it by accident seven years ago. I bought this piece of land and erected this house over the entrance. I purpose to buy the whole two thousand acres of wild land that covers a great portion of it, and erect here a large building ostensibly a sanitarium. It is for the fitting up of this underground domain that I have taken such pains to secure your aid. I need in it an electrical plant; a water system; electric railway, and heating apparatus, besides means of defense and other modern appliances. I have estimated the cost of my internal—or, perhaps, I should say, intestinal—improvement at something like a million dollars. It is for you to say, when I have taken you over the ground, if you will sell me your mechanical skill for a year and what it will be worth."

Kent waited for a reply.

After a moment's hesitation Laport said: "It seems to me, sir, that at this time I am not in a position to make terms. If you succeed in demonstrating to me the practicability of your plans, the best I can do is to offer you my services and advice in so far as the scheme meets with my approbation."

"Well, I can only say that such an arrangement will not do at all. I do not intend to implicate you in any of my schemes. I wish to employ your constructive ability at a reasonable price. If the work that I want done is practicable to the engineering and mechanical mind, and you give me your services for a year, will fifty thousand dollars compensate you?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WELL TURNED.

One Man's Idea of the Proper Sphere of Women.

A discussion arose lately at a dinner-table upon the basis of the right of suffrage, when the following colloquy took place:

"I do not think," said one of the party, "that all men should indiscriminately be permitted to vote. There must be some restriction; and if you tear away all barriers, you may as well extend the privileges still further and admit women to the polls."

"Women!" quickly replied a spirited lady on the opposite side of the table—a disciple, perhaps, of Miss Grimké. "And why should women not vote? Do you mean to say we are inferior to the other sex?"

"By no means, madam. The ladies, I admit, have generally their intellectual powers as vivid and as well cultivated as those who have assumed the title of 'lords of creation,' but, then, I like to see them in their proper sphere."

"Their proper sphere?" And pray, sir, permit me to ask: What do you deem their proper sphere?"

"Why, madam, the sphere of woman is—a—it is a celestial sphere."—N. Y. Ledger.

It Was a Hit.

A boy sat on one of the window seats in the post office corridor reading a novel, while his boot-blackening outfit furnished a rest for his feet. By and by a severe-looking man who was strolling about noticed him and halted to ask:

"Boy, are you reading a novel?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so! Getting yourself ready to enter a career of crime?"

"No, sir."

"But that will be the inevitable result. It's an Indian story, I suppose?"

"No, sir."

"Some trashy detective yarn, then?"

"No, sir."

"Then there's a boy in it who runs away from home and performs heroic and unheard-of deeds?"

"No, sir. It's about a bootblack right in this town. He got his first start in life by a gentleman coming up to him in this very place and giving him fifty cents to black his shoes!"

"Ah—um! Man was a fool!" growled the philanthropist, as he trotted along and left the lad to take the broad path to the gallowa.—Detroit Free Press.

Remarkable Foresight.

"But why do you marry her if you have found her to be such a shallow and worldly woman?"

"Well, I calculate that a divorce will be a blamed sight cheaper than a breach of promise case."—Detroit Tribune.

A Discovery.

"I know now what rain is," sang Mollie, gleefully. "Tain't nothing but a leak in Heaven."—Harper's Young People.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for September 5, 1894.—Jesus Cleansing the Temple.—John 8:12-23.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise.—John 8:14.

THE FIRST YEAR OF JESUS' PUBLIC MINISTRY.—A. D. 27. Third event.

THE SECTION includes simply the verses of the lesson.

COMPARE the accounts of a similar cleansing of the temple three years later, at the close of His ministry recorded in Matthew 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-17; Luke 19:45-46. Also a reference to this earlier account, at the trial of Jesus, in Matt. 26:59-61, and Mark 14:57-59.

TIME.—A. D. 27, at the Passover, April 9-10.

PLACE.—Jerusalem; in the temple.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—Jesus has just entered upon His public ministry. He has gained five or six disciples who believe that He is the promised Messiah. He has confirmed their faith and revealed His true nature to them by the miracle at Cana. After that He made a brief visit to Capernaum, which was later to be His home and the scene of many of His labors for a year and a half; and then He returned to Jerusalem in time to attend the Passover.

LESSON NOTES.

1. Desecration of the Temple.—V. 13, 14. 13. "And the Jews' Passover," the great annual religious feast of the Jews to which all good Jews were expected to come. Sometimes, according to Josephus, as many as two million visitors were present. "Jesus went up" from Capernaum (v. 12). Jesus was particularly to attend these great feasts, for however they were often perverted and misused by some, they were divinely appointed services. He himself was to be their fulfillment. And He could reach great numbers at that time, with His teaching, and scatter the seeds of truth over all countries.

14. "And found in the temple:" The word translated temple signifies not merely the central edifice, wherein were the holy place and the holy of holies, but that edifice, with all its surrounding courts, including the court of the Gentiles, in which the noisy and irreverent traders were now busy.—American Com. This court had an area of fourteen acres, and was separated from the inner court by a wall breast high, and bearing intimations which forbade the encroachment of Gentiles on pain of death. Round this outer court ran marble colonnades, richly ornamented, and supported by four rows of pillars, and roofed with cedar, affording ample shade to the traders.—Dods. "Those that sold oxen and sheep and doves:" The animals used in sacrifice, very great numbers of which would be required for the Passover and other sacrifices. "Worshippers coming from remote parts of the Holy Land, and from countries beyond, found it a convenience to be able to purchase on the spot the animals used in sacrifice, and the material for various offerings—salt, meal, oil, frankincense."—Dods. "And the changers of money sitting:" Money would be required (1) to purchase materials for offerings; (2) to present as free-offerings to the temple treasury (Mark 12:41; Luke 21:1); (3) to pay the yearly temple tax of half a shekel due from every Jew, however poor. This could not be received except in a native coin called the temple shekel, which was not generally current. Strangers, therefore, had to change their Roman, Greek or eastern money, at the stalls of the money-changers, to obtain the coin required. This trade gave ready means for fraud, which was only too common.—Maclear. "The pilgrims brought with them the coinage of their own country—Syrian, Egyptian, Greek, as the case might be—and their money was either not current in Palestine, or, as being stamped with the symbols of heathen worship, could not be received into the corban, or treasury of the temple." "We must picture to ourselves, in addition to all the stir and bustle inseparable from such traffic, the wrangling and bitter words and reckless oaths which necessarily grew out of it with such a people as the Jews."

The excuse was that this was very convenient for the worshippers, and the traffic was connected with sacred things and with true worship. Moreover, the temple into which any heathen might enter, and not in the more sacred portions. For similar reasons worldly thoughts and conversation are allowed to intrude upon the Sabbath, and into hours of devotion. "The good is often the enemy of the best." Cattle are good, but not when they usurp the place of worship in the temple. Art and literature are good, but not when they are substitutes for piety and devotion on the Sabbath.

Reasons Why It Was Wrong. Turning the temple courts into a place of merchandise destroyed the very purpose for which the temple was built, and changed its results into the very opposite. (1) For the dealers, the spirit of worship was lost. Instead of praying, they were bargaining. Instead of worshipping, they were making money. (2) The opportunities for fraud were very great. The dealers had a monopoly and could charge such prices as they pleased. They were trading with strangers who often did not know the true values of the merchandise. The great crowds made the over-changing much easier. The result was that the temple court became "a den of thieves" (Mark 11:17). Dishonesty in connection with religion does much more harm than elsewhere. It creates unbelief. It undermines the power of religion. It turns men away from the truth. (3) The court of the Gentiles was the place of prayer and worship for Gentiles. "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations" (Mark 11:17). It was the only place where they could worship.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Jesus was a regular attendant at the great religious feasts.

Whatever destroys the spiritual power of the church, substitutes outward and worldly service of the church for its work in winning souls, must be driven out.

The church may be defiled by the methods of raising money for its support. That which defiled the temple was good in itself.

Love is not only tender, gentle and submissive, but it also flames with indignant zeal against those who are raining men.

THE GREAT ARTISTS.

POLLAIUOLO was the son of a painter, whence his name, and began his career as a wood carver.

BURCKHAUSEN was one of the first painters to execute court scenes, such as coronations and marriages.

GUDDO's later works are very inferior. They were painted in haste, to raise money for the gaming table.

D'AVANZO was the first modern painter who attempted to give an optical illusion to his pictures.

HOLBEIN was only sixteen years old when first engaged in painting altar pieces for the churches in Basle.

DURER was the son of a goldsmith, and, showing an appreciation of art, was apprenticed to a draughtsman.

VALESQUEZ was a self-educated painter. His scenes and models were generally taken from peasant life.

TITIAN began to sketch before he was four years old. His favorite models were his wife and daughter.

JANSSEN's life was made miserable by an extravagant wife, and his last years were passed in extreme want.

JEAN COUSIN was originally a glass stainer, who left that business to become the first historical painter of France.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

I KNOW of several Afro-Americana who don't keep 'em fried chicken—but dey have bin dead a long time.—Puck.

WHEN some men lose their tempers it would be well for them if they never found them again.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why do you wish your wife had played the piano before her marriage?" "Because then I would still be a bachelor."—Fliegende Blätter.

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Why in the world don't you take a bath, man? Cleanliness is next to godliness, you know." Ragged William—"I cultivate no second-class virtue, madam."—Tit-Bits.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.—She—"I hope you didn't leave your heart behind you at the seashore." He—"No; something far more important." She—"What was it?" He—"My trunk."—Puck.

WICKWIRE—"I tell you, old boy, there's nothing like a baby to brighten up a man's home." Yabsly—"Yes. I've noticed that the gas seems to be at full height in your house almost any hour of the night."—Harlem Life.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

REV. E. E. WILLEY, of Sedalia, Mo., has been expelled from a local Chautauque circle because he umpired a game of baseball.

PROF. GODDELL, of Yale, has accepted the professorship of Greek in the American school at Athens, which was recently offered him.

MRS. MILLICENT GARRET FAWCETT has presented to Newham college a collection of photographs of babies whose mothers had had a college education.

MISS A. M. HICKS has been principal of Clinton college, Kentucky, for twenty years, but she has just been discharged for being a faith-cure believer.

MISS SOPHIA A. NORDHOFF, a former student of medicine at Washington, according to foreign papers, has been appointed a physician at the famous woman's clinic of Prof. Von Winkel in Munich. She is extremely popular.

JANET CARLYLE HANING, the only sister of Carlyle, is living near Toronto, Can. She is the widow of Robert Hanning, who, after an unsuccessful business career in England, emigrated to Canada and became foreman and train dispatcher on a Canadian railway.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THERE are 150,000,000 opium smokers in China.

TWELVE average tea plants produce one pound of tea.

THE railroads of this country employ 33,136 locomotives.

It is estimated that the land in the United States is worth \$12,500,000,000.

The king of Samoa has forbidden his subjects to sell or to use intoxicating liquors.

The University of Chicago conferred its first degree of doctor of philosophy upon a Japanese.

An ant's brain is larger, in proportion to the animal's size, than that of any other creature known.

LAST year the postmasters of this country handled about 4,000,000,000 pieces of stamped paper.

SIR JOHN HART declares that the Chinese pay every year for their national curse, opium, \$100,000,000.

POULTRY POINTS.

APPLES are excellent for geese in winter.

HALF-BLOOD Brahmas make good sitters and good mothers.

POULTRY cannot be kept healthy on wet ground or in damp houses.

The farmer or village poultry-keeper should have a good poultry house. It is half the battle.

BEEF blood is highly recommended as food for poultry. It is not fed often, but twice a week.

In building a poultry house make it convenient in every respect. Have the grain bins, vegetable supply and water handy.

NEVER pluck geese too close to winter. In the south they can be plucked three times a year; in the north not more than twice.

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up. The

Hood's Sarsaparilla

surest remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25